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Security Council

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Report of the Security Council Mission to Haiti, 13-16 February 2012

I. Introduction

1. In a letter dated 19 January 2012, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the members of the Council had decided to send a mission to Haiti from 13 to 16 February 2012. Susan E. Rice, Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, led the mission, which was composed as follows:

Azerbaijan	(Agshin Mehdiyev, Permanent Representative)
Colombia	(Néstor Osorio, Permanent Representative)
France	(Gérard Araud, Permanent Representative)
Germany	(Christophe Eick, Minister Plenipotentiary)
Guatemala	(Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative)
India	(Hardeep Singh Puri, Permanent Representative)
Morocco	(Mohammed Loulichki, Permanent Representative)
Pakistan	(Raza Bashir Tarar, Deputy Permanent Representative)
Portugal	(José Filipe Moraes Cabral, Permanent Representative)
Russian Federation	(Nikita Y. Zhukov, Deputy Permanent Representative)
South Africa	(Baso Sangqu, Permanent Representative)
Togo	(Kodjo Menan, Permanent Representative)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	(Philip Parham, Deputy Permanent Representative)
United States	(Susan E. Rice, Permanent Representative, Head of Mission)

The representative of China was unable to join the mission.

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2. The primary purpose of the mission, as set out in its terms of reference, was to reaffirm the commitment of the Security Council to assist the Government and people of Haiti to rebuild their country, to consolidate peace, democracy and stability and to promote recovery and sustainable development, recognizing that Haiti has made considerable strides since the tragic earthquake of 12 January 2010 yet continues to face significant security, humanitarian and development challenges. The mission also wished to express the full support of the Security Council for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and to assess the progress made in the implementation of its mandate.

3. This was the third visit of the Council to Haiti since the establishment of MINUSTAH in 2004, the Council having previously visited in April 2005 and March 2009. The terms of reference of the mission, which were agreed on 6 February 2012, and its programme of work are contained in annexes I and II to the present report.

4. The mission left New York on 13 February and returned on 16 February. The mission met with the President of Haiti, Michel Joseph Martelly, the Prime Minister, Garry Conille, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Laurent Lamothe, the Minister of Justice and Public Security, Pierre Michel Brunache, the Minister of the Interior, Thierry Mayard-Paul, and a number of other senior Government officials; the President of the Chamber of Deputies and other members of Parliament; representatives of civil society; and local officials of the Nippes and North Departments. The mission also met with senior MINUSTAH officials including Mariano Fernández, Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Haiti; Major General Luiz Ramos, Force Commander; and Marc Tardif, Police Commissioner.

5. The mission visited Port-au-Prince, Miragoâne (Nippes Department), Léogâne (West Department), Cap-Haïtien (North Department) and the Caracol industrial site (North-East Department). The mission also visited various MINUSTAH military and police facilities, including the Delmas 33 police station, as well as the Carradeux camp for internally displaced persons and a cholera treatment centre in Port-au-Prince.

II. Key issues

Overall security situation

6. While the overall security situation in Haiti has remained stable, albeit fragile, and political violence was largely absent, the mission noted that occasional violent incidents continue to occur, including violent demonstrations, shootings involving small firearms, sexual and gender-based violence and a range of crimes. Instances of civil unrest continue to be linked primarily to political uncertainties and socioeconomic grievances. In the light of the persistent political tensions described below, an increase in politically motivated violence cannot be ruled out. During the visit of the Council, a number of sporadic and limited civil demonstrations occurred and appeared to be timed to coincide with the visit. Those demonstrations centred on allegations of misconduct by MINUSTAH personnel, as well as on allegations that MINUSTAH contingents had introduced cholera to Haiti. The demonstrations took place without incident.

7. The military component of MINUSTAH has continued to play its role in the maintenance of overall security and stability, including during electoral processes. It has taken an active part in various anti-crime operations such as "Operation Hope" in Port-au-Prince, which was carried out jointly with the Haitian National Police and the MINUSTAH police component in October 2011. Haitian and MINUSTAH interlocutors informed the mission that recent joint security operations demonstrated an improved level of integration between the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH police and military components. In this regard, the mission noted that MINUSTAH police and military components have established procedures to ensure that the Haitian police lead any joint operations. The mission met with the heads of military contingents.

8. The continued stability, in particular in some parts of Haiti, has enabled MINUSTAH to initiate a partial withdrawal of the post-earthquake surge of military and police components. MINUSTAH formed police units have taken on increased security responsibility following those withdrawals. During its visit to Miragoâne, the mission was briefed on the transfer of responsibility from Uruguayan military forces to a Bangladeshi formed police unit and witnessed their effectiveness. Overall, the local unit of the Haitian National Police expressed satisfaction with its new partnership with the formed police unit. The mission noted the increased potential for collaboration offered by the transfer of responsibility from an international military force to an international police force. The mission observed, however, that critical capabilities, most importantly in the area of crowd control, remain underdeveloped and that the presence of the Haitian National Police in the regions remains inadequate, thus requiring continued support. The Haitian National Police and the Bangladeshi formed police unit provided the mission with a demonstration of joint crowd-control operations.

9. Although the performance of the Haitian National Police has been slowly improving, the mission noted that it still lacks the quantity and quality of personnel necessary to assume full responsibility for internal security. The capacity of the Haitian police force, which currently stands at approximately 10,000 officers, was further enhanced with the graduation in May 2011 of the twenty-second promotion class of cadets. The pace of recruitment, vetting and training, however, has been unsatisfactory. The mission was informed that the start of training for the next group of cadets was delayed owing to funding shortfalls and other administrative difficulties. The mission heard accounts that the slower-than-expected pace of development of the Haitian police risks fuelling support among certain Haitian sectors for the near-term creation of a national army.

10. The security situation in camps for internally displaced persons has shown signs of improvement. MINUSTAH police, in co-location with the Haitian National Police, maintain a 24-hour security presence and robust patrols in seven high-risk camps and conduct daily rotational patrols in approximately 150 so-called "non-permanent" camps. The presence of MINUSTAH police facilitates the registration of complaints and grievances by residents. Incidents of sexual and gender-based violence remain prevalent, however, and many women still do not feel safe in the camps; even though reporting of such crimes has increased, significant underreporting continues.

Political situation

11. The members of the Security Council found the current political situation disturbing, as it is marked by dysfunction within the executive branch and by deep divisions between the latter and Parliament. Despite the important achievement of having successfully managed a transfer of power from one democratically elected president to another from the opposition party in 2011, the situation continues to be marred by increasing tensions between the executive and legislative branches of Government, who have, so far, failed to develop a constructive relationship.

12. In particular, since the President took office in May 2011 and the Prime Minister in October 2011, the new authorities have not initiated the process leading to the holding of long-delayed local and senatorial elections. The Government has also remained unclear regarding its intentions with respect to resolving the lingering controversy over the promulgation of constitutional amendments. Finally, four months into the new budget year, Parliament has yet to debate or endorse a State budget.

13. During the meeting with members of Parliament, the fraught nature of executive-legislative relations became apparent. Parliamentarians complained bitterly about the President's purported unwillingness to cooperate with Parliament and clearly stated their fear that Haiti risked losing the democratic gains made in recent years. Members of Parliament stressed the fact that the failure to pass much-needed legislation was due to the unwillingness of the executive branch to propose new laws. The mission noted that the attention of the Parliament appeared to remain focused on the investigation into allegations that various Government officials, including President Martelly, hold multiple citizenship. The mission urged the legislators to open a constructive dialogue with the President and the executive branch on a common agenda for the country. Parliamentarians shared frank and mostly critical views on MINUSTAH. They called for the mission to compensate cholera victims and to swiftly punish those within MINUSTAH responsible for incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse of Haitians.

14. The mission found that President Martelly is focused is on tackling the manifold challenges of the country, such as education, job creation and environmental protection. In a meeting with the mission, the President outlined a vision for his country focused on the need to change the image of Haiti in order to attract investment, create jobs and promote sustainable economic growth. The mission heard the President's warning that a number of political spoilers, including members of Parliament, were intent on creating instability in a bid to derail his vision. The President also insisted on the reinstatement of the Haitian army as one of the pillars of his vision and a key benchmark for the eventual withdrawal of MINUSTAH. In that regard, the Security Council mission underscored the importance of completing the reform and strengthening of the Haitian National Police as a fully viable security force.

15. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister appeared increasingly marginalized during the visit. Despite his well-articulated agenda and willingness to engage positively with the various political actors, his position seemed that of an outsider within his own Government. During the visit, numerous interlocutors told the mission that they expected him to resign soon or be forced from office. The Prime Minister subsequently resigned on 24 February 2012.

16. With those tensions and challenges, it was clear that the political situation remains one of the main sources of potential instability and one of the fundamental obstacles to reconstruction and development in Haiti.

Rule of law and institutional development

17. The weakness of Haitian institutions, particularly those responsible for the rule of law, remains one of the major obstacles to the long-term stability and development of the country. Of chief concern to the mission was the state of development of the Haitian National Police. United Nations police and Haitian National Police officials emphasized that, while progress had been halted by the earthquake, efforts to build the capacity of the institution had started anew with the relaunching of recruitment, training and vetting activities, as well as the construction of new premises to replace those damaged or destroyed in the earthquake. Those areas of cooperation were reflected in the new five-year Haitian National Police development plan 2012-2016 that was jointly drafted by the Haitian authorities and the MINUSTAH police component, with an emphasis on police professionalization, particularly for mid-level management, and gender-sensitivity training. Enhanced donor coordination was also a goal under the plan.

18. In quantitative terms, the current national police strength stands at 10,106 police officers, including 760 women. The mission noted with concern during its visit to the Haitian National Police Academy that the current pace of recruitment and training did not appear sufficiently sustained to allow the Haitian police to reach the target of 16,000 officers envisaged in the current draft of the Haitian National Police development plan. The mission heard differing estimates from different interlocutors on the number of Haitian National Police officers ultimately required, with estimates ranging from the 16,000 agreed in the development plan to 20,000 or 22,000. Training any fewer than 1,000 officers a year would prevent the institution from meeting that target. Yet the twenty-third promotion group, scheduled to begin its seven-month training in April 2012, consists of only 550 cadets. Moreover, commencement of training was delayed owing to miscommunication over funding between the Haitian authorities and key bilateral partners. Further causes of the delay included divergent views over the timing and duration of the course and class size.

19. With respect to the quality of the Haitian National Police, several interlocutors emphasized that mid-level management was being specifically targeted with a dedicated six-month training course, in addition to other specialized courses. The completion of the vetting and certification process, relaunched after many files had been lost in the earthquake, was also part of the development plan. Special mention was made of the training being provided to the national police on sexual and gender-based violence. Through this project, six MINUSTAH police officers were training Haitian investigators on how to investigate sexual crimes in a gender-sensitive manner. The Haitian police still lacked a proper plan to address sexual crimes, however, as well as adequate facilities: there were no private rooms for victims to report such crimes.

20. The lack of capacity of Haitian institutions responsible for other aspects of the rule of law was also of great concern. A visit to a judicial tribunal in Cap-Haïtien illustrated many of the challenges associated with the fair application of the law in

Haiti. In their dialogue with the mission, the court judges and prosecutors stressed that inequities in access to justice were extremely problematic, as the average citizen often lacked the resources to hire a lawyer. Also raised was the issue of using French rather than Creole as the language of the courts. The judges responded that the translation provided was sufficient to ensure the fairness of proceedings. They acknowledged, however, problems of competence within their professional ranks and suggested that the school for magistrates needed to be strengthened. The judges and prosecutors also emphasized their lack of independence as a major challenge for the judicial system. Judges receive mandates from the executive branch and are under the authority of the Minister of Justice rather than that of the Supreme Court, raising concerns about the politicization of justice. Of note, during the mission, Mr. Martelly announced the nomination of four of the remaining five judges for open seats on the Supreme Court, leaving the court one nomination away from its full and proper functioning.

21. The mission also gained first-hand insight into the problems plaguing the Haitian corrections system. A visit to a prison in Cap-Haïtien was emblematic of the deficiencies plaguing the prisons in Haiti, such as extreme overcrowding, excessive pretrial detention, food and water shortages, non-separation of minors and adults and poor hygiene. Overcrowding was also apparent in the tiny pretrial detention cell on the premises of the tribunal. In their dialogue with the mission, the court judges stressed that issues of pretrial detention were outside their area of responsibility, as the matter fell under the purview of the Haitian National Police and the National Prison Administration. They did acknowledge, however, that the unwillingness of citizens to serve on juries had a negative impact on the timely holding of hearings, compounding delays. The Council mission noted with deep concern the inadequate facilities for the court and its shortage of qualified and trained personnel.

Humanitarian situation and recovery from the earthquake

22. The mission was able to see the remaining impact of the destruction and displacement caused by the earthquake and the progress made in removing rubble and rebuilding and resettling some of the displaced persons. A tour of downtown Port-au-Prince showed that a number of buildings had been utterly destroyed, including the Presidential Palace. At the same time, there had been a reduction of 119,000 (or 19 per cent of the total) in the number of displaced persons, as well as a reduction in the number of sites since June 2011.

23. Part of the progress was a result of greater efforts by the Government of Mr. Martelly to "resettle" the individuals living in camps. For instance, the mission was briefed on the "16/6" programme. The Government pilot programme, supported by MINUSTAH, sought to rehabilitate 16 neighbourhoods through the reconstruction of improved housing, the provision of access to basic services to the community and the creation of income-generating opportunities. In parallel, the project aimed to facilitate the return and relocation of the displaced people currently living in six camps, hosting about 5,000 households, to the 16 districts, spread over the municipalities of Port-au-Prince, Pétionville and Delmas. Mr. Martelly also made reference to another project, funded by Canada, to move 20,000 people out of the Champ de mars camp in central Port-au-Prince.

24. The mission learned that there were still approximately 515,000 camp residents, including internally displaced persons, living in 707 sites, the majority of which were located in or around Port-au-Prince. The mission visited the Carradeux camp, where camp residents were still dependent on assistance for their basic survival. Council members discussed security in the camp with representatives of international and national police assigned there. Sexual and gender-based violence remain key concerns. A MINUSTAH gender unit was training the local police to interview victims, and it was reported that, as a result, camp residents were increasingly contacting both the national and international police to report cases. That was viewed as a sign of growing public confidence in the response of the authorities and a sign of productive cooperation between MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police.

25. Invited into their tents by camp residents, Council members noted the meagreness of their belongings but also the profound dignity with which they kept their homes orderly. Speaking with women leaders in the camp, Council members took note of a long list of needs, including security, schools, access to health services and job opportunities. With respect to security, the women observed that while MINUSTAH provided backup and security for the Haitian National Police, no one was providing security for them. Greater police presence was needed, including around the tents that served as schools. The women wanted real school structures for their children and ambulances to transport the sick to hospital.

26. Council members also visited a cholera treatment centre that was part of the Haitian Group for the Study of Kaposi's Sarcoma and Opportunistic Infections and was operating in part with funding from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The centre was initially established to treat HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis but had expanded operations to respond to the cholera epidemic when it broke out in October 2010. As at 8 January 2012, the number of cumulative cases of infected persons stood at 524,861, while the epidemic had killed 7,018 people since the beginning of the outbreak. The reported decrease in the infection and fatality rates could be observed at the centre, as many of its cholera treatment beds were currently empty, but infection rates were expected to increase again in the rainy season, and there was a fear that the camps for internally displaced persons would be particularly vulnerable.

27. During the course of the visit, the mission was also given the opportunity to visit the base of one of the MINUSTAH military engineering units and was briefed on their continued support to a wide range of recovery activities. The briefing noted that work carried out by the military engineering company of the Republic of Korea in Léogâne provided examples of how MINUSTAH conducted projects involving the removal of earthquake-damaged Government buildings, the preparation of land for the construction of new buildings, road repair, well drilling and river and canal drainage in preparation for the rainy season.

Social and economic development

28. Socioeconomic conditions remain a major concern. Haiti is ranked 158th out of 187 in the Human Development Index. Three quarters of the population live on less than $2 a day, while roughly half of the population must survive on less than $1 a day. That level of poverty is clearly a factor in the long-term stability of Haiti.

Many Haitian interlocutors, particularly at the local level, emphasized the important role that assistance from the international community was playing in the reconstruction and development of Haiti. In particular, during the visit to Parliament, members of the legislature insisted that more international assistance and more funding from donors were required, although Parliamentarians told the mission that current international assistance was not taking sufficient account of Haitian national wishes.

29. By contrast, the President and his team were eager to promote a new image of Haiti to attract foreign investors. Earlier this year, Mr. Martelly attended the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and upon his return launched a project that aims to reduce the time needed to register a business in Haiti from 105 days to 10 days. The Caracol industrial park near Cap-Haïtien is slated to create up to 60,000 jobs. Despite these positive steps, the mission noted that the Government has been slow to propose business-friendly reforms to the legislature or to articulate a clear strategy for removing structural constraints to private investment and job creation such as the absence of a system to regulate land registration and property rights. The overall weakness of the rule of law institutions in Haiti also hinders foreign investment.

30. While stressing the business side of his agenda, Mr. Martelly also acknowledged that the Haitian State needed to find ways to address the problem of the socioeconomic marginalization of such a vast segment of the population. He told Council members that he intended to put in place some social measures, such as offering free schooling to 1.1 million children, as well as a system of vouchers for mothers to receive food products and vaccinations for their children. He also wanted to provide loans to the poor, as well as cash transfers using cell phones. In addition, the Government was looking at how Haiti could develop a social security system. Those measures, however, were still in the proposal phase.

Role of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

31. As the focus of the efforts of the United Nations in Haiti has begun to shift away from addressing the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, MINUSTAH has increasingly directed its energies towards fostering cooperation between the two branches of Government and strengthening the capacity of Haitian public and civil society institutions at both the central and local levels. The mission welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Government and international partners to reach agreement on mutual responsibilities, which would form the basis of systematic collaboration on institution-building to enable the Haitian State to fully and effectively lead the country's economic and social recovery and develop functioning rule of law institutions.

32. Of significant concern to the Council mission was the widespread criticism levelled by a wide variety of interlocutors against MINUSTAH with respect to its alleged role in the cholera epidemic, and allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse of Haitian citizens by MINUSTAH personnel. Members of Parliament, local authorities and members of civil society expressed anger and frustration over these issues. The criticism, however, was countered by the much more positive feedback that Council members received from representatives of the Haitian National Police, civil society and individuals living in camps regarding their interactions at the

working level with MINUSTAH personnel, whether through mentoring and training or through services provided.

33. Finally, noting the ongoing efforts of the Haitian authorities to attract foreign investment, the mission has taken note of the stated concerns of Mr. Martelly regarding the current wording of the Council resolutions on MINUSTAH, which state that "the situation in Haiti continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region" (see, for example, resolutions 2012 (2011), 1944 (2010) and 1892 (2009)).

III. Observations

34. The elections and the peaceful transfer of power in Haiti from one elected Government to another was a critical milestone in the history of the country. The Council commends the Government and people of Haiti for this historic achievement. We remain concerned, however, at the often difficult relationship between and within the executive and legislative branches of Government. We encourage all Haitian political leaders to put aside their differences and work together in a spirit of compromise to tackle critical challenges, including making progress on recovery and development to deliver real benefits to the Haitian people, undertaking needed elections, completing needed constitutional reforms, strengthening the rule of law and protecting human rights.

35. Beginning preparations for required partial legislative and local elections, including through the establishment of a credible electoral council, will be a critical next step in the consolidation of democracy in Haiti. The Council commends the support that MINUSTAH has provided to the electoral processes so far and reiterates that the international community stands ready to assist with the electoral process as it has done in the past.

36. The Council reiterates the importance of completing the reform and strengthening of the Haitian National Police so that it can assume full responsibility for security in the country, including reaching agreement among all stakeholders on what size force would be required for that purpose.

37. Council members are concerned by increasing reports that armed former military personnel have occupied former training camps in some regions. Any decision to re-establish the Haitian armed forces should be the result of a transparent process that includes the fundamental principles of democratic accountability and civilian oversight.

38. The Council has seen first-hand the challenges that Haiti faces in building critical rule of law institutions, including the police, judiciary and the corrections system. We encourage Haitian leaders to redouble their efforts to strengthen the rule of law, establish more credible State institutions and reform the legal system. Those steps are critical for the foreign investment that Haiti requires to build a more prosperous future for all its people.

39. Haiti has made significant progress in its recovery from the devastating January 2010 earthquake. The Council commends the heroic efforts of so many Haitians and their international partners in this effort, the results of which we saw in many places we visited. Much more work is needed, however.

40. Council members noted that while many Haitians recognize that MINUSTAH plays an important role, they continue to have deep concerns about aspects of the Mission, including allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse and claims that United Nations personnel introduced cholera into Haiti. The Council mission underscores the importance of rigorous enforcement of the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and underscores the importance of thoroughly investigating and bringing to justice any personnel responsible for such misconduct.

41. The Council commends the efforts of the leadership of MINUSTAH for the ongoing orderly drawdown requested in Security Council resolution 2012 (2011). It is a critical step that will ensure that MINUSTAH is properly configured to address the challenges that Haiti faces. Yet it remains critically important that as MINUSTAH undertakes further steps, strengthened Haitian institutions are capable of assuming greater responsibility for the security and the rule of law. The Council notes the importance of MINUSTAH planning for future drawdown and reconfiguration as progress is made in building the capacity of the Haitian National Police.

Annex I

Terms of reference for the Security Council mission to Haiti

The terms of reference are to:

(a) Reaffirm the continued support of the Security Council for the Government and people of Haiti to rebuild their country, consolidate peace, democracy and stability and promote recovery and sustainable development while recognizing that Haiti has made considerable strides since the tragic earthquake of 12 January 2010 yet continues to face significant security, humanitarian and development challenges;

(b) Assess the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 2012 (2011), and review the progress the Government of Haiti has made, with the assistance of the international community, particularly the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), in addressing the interconnected challenges in the areas of stability and security, including strengthening the rule of law and protecting civilians; economic and social development; institutional reform and governance, including elections; border management; and human rights;

(c) Express strong support for MINUSTAH and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and their efforts to improve stability and governance in Haiti, and create conditions conducive to the security, reconstruction and development of Haiti;

(d) Assess the ongoing strengthening of the Haitian National Police and the increasing exercise by national authorities of the responsibility of the Haitian State for the maintenance of stability and security in the country, examine efforts by MINUSTAH to increase coordination with the Haitian National Police and to strengthen their capacity in order for them to take full responsibility for security needs, underscore the importance of adequate funding for the Haitian National Police, encourage the Government of Haiti to take advantage of the support being provided by the international community to guarantee the provision of adequate security for the Haitian people, and assess the full range of the rule of law, security and security-related structures of the country;

(e) Reiterate the importance of immediate, medium- and long-term sustained efforts to support the reconstruction of Haiti; consolidate democracy, peace and stability; ensure the protection of human rights; and promote sustainable development; while bearing in mind the ownership and primary responsibility of the Government and people of Haiti;

(f) Evaluate and discuss with the Government of Haiti the progress in earthquake recovery, including the overall humanitarian situation, rubble removal, housing reconstruction and the rebuilding of critical infrastructure; evaluate the impact of those efforts on security, stability and development; and assess the capacity of the Government of Haiti and the private sector to carry out civil engineering and reconstruction tasks, including consulting the Government of Haiti on how capacity can be increased so that Haitians take a wider role in reconstruction;

(g) Review and assess the efforts of the Government of Haiti, with the support of MINUSTAH and the cooperation of Member States, to address challenges to security, including threats to internally displaced persons and other vulnerable

groups; sexual and gender-based violence; cross-border trafficking of persons, drugs and arms; and other criminal activities;

(h) Urge all relevant political actors in Haiti, in particular the executive and legislative branches, to engage in an effective dialogue towards a political agreement that would consolidate a concrete forward agenda for progress in key areas, such as the security, budget, recovery and development priorities of Haiti; elections and electoral reform, including the participation of women in the electoral process; and the completion of constitutional reform;

(i) Review the progress achieved so far, and assess the state of planning and implementation of the upcoming legislative and local Government elections;

(j) Underscore the importance of mutual commitments made by the international community and Haiti and convey the importance of the fulfilment of all pledges of support to reconstruction;

(k) Assess the impact of the health challenges facing Haiti on the security and stability of the country and examine the efforts of the United Nations system, particularly MINUSTAH, to assist the Government of Haiti in addressing emerging health issues;

(l) Underscore the importance of full compliance of all MINUSTAH personnel with the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and assess steps taken to implement the policy;

(m) Review the progress of implementation by MINUSTAH of the force reduction authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 2012 (2011), assess planning to encourage greater Haitian ownership of security and reconstruction activities and examine the potential for adjustments to MINUSTAH force configuration based on the overall improved security situation on the ground, taking into account the impact of social and political realities on stability and security, the increasing development of Haitian State capabilities, including the ongoing strengthening of the Haitian National Police, and the increasing exercise by the national authorities of their responsibility for the maintenance of stability and security.

Annex II

Schedule of meetings of the Security Council mission to Haiti

Monday, 13 February 2012

3.30 p.m.	Arrival in Port-au-Prince from New York
3.45 p.m.	Press conference
4.15 p.m.	Meeting with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
7 p.m.	Meeting and dinner hosted by Prime Minister Garry Conille

Tuesday, 14 February 2012

8 a.m.	Travel through Port-au-Prince
9 a.m.	Meeting with Parliamentarians
10.30 a.m.	Military briefing in Fort National military camp
12.20 p.m.	Departure to Miragoâne
12.50 p.m.	Visit in Miragoâne and United Nations police/Haitian National Police activities
1.50 p.m.	Departure from Miragoâne
2.15 p.m.	Arrival in Léogâne and activities with engineers from the Republic of Korea
4.45 p.m.	Departure from Léogâne
5 p.m.	Arrival in Port-au-Prince
5.30 p.m.	Meeting with President Michel Martelly
8 p.m.	Reception hosted by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

Wednesday, 15 February 2012

8.20 a.m.	Departure from Port-au-Prince to Cap-Haïtien
9.50 a.m.	Arrival in Cap-Haïtien and visits in town
noon	Departure to Caracol industrial site
12.20 p.m.	Arrival in Caracol and site visit
12.45 p.m.	Departure from Caracol
1.30 p.m.	Arrival in Port-au-Prince and lunch with military units
3.15 p.m.	Police briefing at Delmas 33 police station
4.10 p.m.	Departure from Port-au-Prince to New York for part of the delegation

Thursday, 16 February 2012

8.40 a.m.	Visit to police academy in Port-au-Prince
9.30 a.m.	Visit to camp for internally displaced persons in Port-au-Prince
11.30 a.m.	Visit to cholera treatment centre in Port-au-Prince
1 p.m.	Lunch with civil society groups
2.30 p.m.	Press conference
4.10 p.m.	Departure from Port-au-Prince to New York for the remainder of the delegation